

Right to Restitution...

If you have been injured or have had property damage or stolen. The court may order the juvenile offender to reimburse you for part or all of your costs. Submit insurance statements, estimates, and bills to the intake worker as soon as possible.

In deciding the amount of restitution, the court must consider the age and ability to pay of the juvenile. If the court determines that the juvenile is unable to pay, you have the right to pursue civil action. You may also take civil action if the juvenile does not pay court ordered restitution. You must petition the court within one year following non-payment.

Right to Victim Compensation...

If injured and have medical expenses or lost wages as a result of the crime, that were not covered by any insurance or public funds. Losses may be reimbursed under the State of Wisconsin Victim Compensation Act. You can get an application form and more information by calling the Victim/Witness Assistance Program.

Right to be Informed if Case is Closed...

And not petitioned to court. You will receive a letter explaining what happened in the matter and further information regarding your rights. You are allowed to attend any hearing unless sensitive information is discussed which does not involve you. The content of most hearings is confidential. You may not disclose the identification or information about a juvenile unless a public hearing is held. You may only release the juveniles name to your insurance company in order to recover any loss.

If the district attorney's office files a petition in your case, the victim/witness assistance program will contact you regarding other rights you may have.

Mission Statement

Providing quality services for individuals and families in a safe, supportive, respectful partnership by promoting health, well-being, and self-sufficiency.

Vision Statement

To promote safety, well-being, and self-sufficiency for the individuals of Juneau County. We strive to do so by remaining open-minded to the ideas and suggestions of others; provide person-centered services in the least intrusive and least restrictive way possible; collaborate with our departments and community partners; to function with integrity in all matters, manage public resources responsibly; and acknowledge the values and beliefs of others in a courteous and respectful manner.

Juneau County Department of Human Services

200 Hickory Street
Mauston, WI 53948

Ph: 608-847-2400
Fax: 608-847-9421

Office Hours

Monday through Friday
8:00am - 4:30pm



Juneau County Department of Human Services

**Youth Justice
Intake Worker**

**Victims of Juvenile
Crimes Notification
and Rights**

Youth Justice Intake Worker : Victims of Juvenile Crimes Notification and Rights

Victim/Witness Rights in Juvenile Crime Cases...

Most offenses committed by juveniles (individuals under the age of 17) are handled differently than those committed by adults. Wisconsin's Juvenile Justice Code is intended to deal with the problem of juvenile crime by protecting the public, holding juveniles accountable for their actions, and providing services to teach juveniles how to be productive and responsible citizens of our community.

Terms

Delinquency Petition is a court document alleging that a juvenile, between the ages of 10 and 16 years, has violated a law which would be a criminal offense if committed by an adult.

Juvenile Intake receives a report referred by the law enforcement where it is reviewed and may then be referred to the District Attorney's Office or an informal agreement may be reached.

District Attorney's office reviews the facts and may decide to issue a delinquency petition which formally charges the juvenile with one or more crimes.

Initial Appearance is the first time a juvenile reports to the court regarding a delinquency petition. At this hearing, the judge reads the petition and the juvenile either admits or denies the allegations. If there is an admission, the judge sets a dispositional hearing date. If the juvenile denies the petition, a status or trial date is set.

Victim/Witness Assistance is available to notify victims and witnesses of their rights, how to exercise them, and provide support.

Status Hearing is an opportunity to resolve the case prior to trial.

Motion Hearing is where a verbal or written request made by either side is brought before the court, asking the judge to make a ruling on a matter of law.

Trial also called a Fact Finding Hearing, is where the Judge decides if a juvenile is guilty of committing a crime(s). If the juvenile is found not to be delinquent, the case is dismissed. If the juvenile is found to be delinquent, the matter will proceed to sentencing.

Dispositional Hearing is where the juvenile offender is sentenced. A victim may, in writing or orally, make a statement regarding the effects the crime(s) has had on them.

Right to speedy case disposition...

In which you are involved in order to minimize the length of time you must endure the stress of your responsibilities in connection with this matter.

Right to confer with intake worker prior to signing a deferred prosecution agreement...

In the case in which you are a victim of a juvenile offender. A DPA is an agreement with conditions that a juvenile must meet signed by the juvenile, parent(s), and the intake worker. Standard conditions of a DPA are no further law violations, regular school attendance, and may include restitution, community service, counseling, and an apology letter to the victim. If the conditions are not met, the case will be sent to the District Attorney's office for charging.

Rights to file civil action...

Against the parent(s) of the juvenile. In a civil suit, parent(s) of a juvenile can be held liable up to \$5,000.00. Claims for less than \$5,000.00 should be filed in a small claims court. A claim for amount over \$5,000.00 can only be filed in a circuit civil court (large claims court). You will need the name of the juvenile and the juvenile's parent(s) to file any court action.

Right to obtain Parent/Juvenile information for civil action...

To recover losses from injury or damage. You can go to the law enforcement agency that took your complaint and request that the name and address of the juvenile and the juvenile's parent(s) be released to you in order for you to file a civil suit.

If you are unable to get the names from law enforcement, you can get the information from the Victim/Witness Assistance Program.

Potential liability of juvenile's parent(s)...

If the juvenile fail to pay court-ordered restitution, the unpaid amount may be docketed as a judgment against the youth and the custodial parent(s) for up to 20 years.

Right to obtain police report(s)...

Regarding the case in which you are involved in. to get a copy of the police report(s), you can go to the law enforcement agency that took your complaint and request a copy of the report(s).

If you are unable to get a copy of the police report(s) from law enforcement, you may be able to get the information from the Victim/Witness Assistance Program.

Return of personal property held as evidence...

May be possible once the recovered property is no longer needed as evidence in the case. You will be notified by law enforcement when your property is no longer needed.

Right to file a complaint with the department of justice (DOJ)...

If your rights have been intentionally violated. It is recommended that you first seek help from the Victim/Witness Assistance Program.

If you need further assistance, an effort will be made by DOJ to resolve your concerns. A referral to the Crime Victims' Rights Board may result. For information about this process, call 1-800-446-6564.

Impact of crime included in court report...

If the juvenile(s) is found responsible for the crime. The intake worker will try to contact you so your feelings, concerns, and thoughts are included in this report.